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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
VU, THANH T	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	9

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/657,195	CASON, STANLEY P.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thanh T. Vu	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 December 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-5 and 7-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-5 and 7-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is responsive to Amendment B, Filed 12/23/03.

Claims 1-11 are pending in this application. In the Amendment B, claims 1, 2, 3, 7 were amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dynamic HTML In Action Written by William J. Pardi and Eric M. Shchurman.

Per claim 1, Dynamic HTML In Action teaches a graphical user interface, comprising:

a navigation frame (Chapter 4, Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; code listing 4-10, "NavFrame"); a content frame (Chapter 4, Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; code listing 4-10, "ContenFrame"); a temporary frame (Chapter 4; page 51 Frames section; fig. 4-9; temporary frame: "frame1"); said navigation frame including a customizable side bar initialized to display headers only (chapter 4, pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; code listing 4-10; customizable side bar: "NavFrame"; headers: "Go to frame 1", "Go to Frame 2", and "Go to Frame 3") and said navigator responsive to user selection of said selection indicia for communicating with remote server to access content data for display in said content frame (Chapter 4, Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; code listing 4-10, "NavFrame" and "ContenFrame"; Go to Frame 1-3; nav.htm contains links to various pages 1.htm, 2.htm, and

3.htm. It is inherent that the html files are stored on a remote server in order a user to access the page via WWW).

Chapter 4 does not specifically teach the dynamic HTML used by a navigator responsive to user input to change data presented in said side bar without communicating with a remote server to selectively expand said side bar to display in said navigation frame selection indicia corresponding to a header. However, Chapter 13 teaches the dynamic HTML used by a navigator responsive to user input to change data presented in said side bar without communicating with a remote server to selectively expand said side bar to display in said navigation frame selection indicia corresponding to a header (pages 191-192; figs. 13-5 and 13-16; The outline expands and collapses without having to communicate with a remote server see code listing 13-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the outline as taught in Chapter 13 in the navigational frame of Chapter 4 because it provides a user an outline that uses dynamic styles to expand and collapse as the user clicks on various headings.

Per claim 8, Dynamic HTML In Action teaches a program storage device readable by a machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by a machine to perform method steps for presenting a navigation frame in a browser window, said method steps comprising: loading to said browser navigation frame header information (chapter 4, pages 55-56; Code listing 4-10, "NavFrame"); responsive to user selection of a target item tab communicating with a remote server to refresh a content frame in said browser window (Chapter

4; Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; code listing 4-10, "NavFrame" and "ContenFrame"; header tabs: "Go to Frame 1", Go to Frame 2, and "Go to Frame 3"; nav.htm contains links to various pages 1.htm, 2.htm, and 3.htm. It is inherent that the html files are stored on a remote server in order a user to access the page via WWW).

Chapter 4 does not teach an item information for expanding individual header tabs; responsive to user selection of an individual header tab, executing dynamic html to selectively toggle said individual header tab between expanded and unexpanded modes without accessing a remote server, said expanded mode including the display of included item tabs and said unexpanded mode not including said display; defining each said tab as a dynamic HTML division capable of being moved relative distances and selectively displayed and hidden in said display; and upon initial load, displaying all header tabs collapsed and all menu tabs hidden; and responsive to selection of a target header tab, selectively moving, displaying, and hiding said tab with respect to other tabs in said navigation frame without communicating with a remote server.

However, Chapter 13 teaches an item information for expanding individual header tabs; and responsive to user selection of an individual header tab, executing dynamic html to selectively toggle said individual header tab between expanded and unexpanded modes without accessing a remote server, said expanded mode including the display of included item tabs and said unexpanded mode not including said display (pages 191-192; figs 13-5, and 13-6); defining each said tab as a dynamic HTML division capable of being moved relative distances and selectively displayed and hidden in said display (Chapter 13, pages 191-192; figs 13-5, and 13-6); and upon initial load, displaying all header tabs collapsed and all menu tabs hidden (Chapter

13, pages 191-192; figs 13-5 and 13-6); and responsive to selection of a target header tab, selectively moving, displaying, and hiding said tab with respect to other tabs in said navigation frame without communicating with a remote server (chapter 13, pages 191 and 192; figs. 13-5 and 13-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the outline as taught in Chapter 13 in the navigational frame of Chapter 4 because it provides a user an outline that uses dynamic styles to expand and collapse as the user clicks on various headings.

Claim 9 is rejected under the same rationale of claims 8.

Claims 2-5, 7, and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dynamic HTML In Action Written by William J. Pardi and Eric M. Shchurman and further in view of Rice (U.S. Pat. No. 6,486,891).

Per claim 2, Dynamic HTML In Action teaches a browser frame, comprising: a navigation frame (Chapter 4, Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; code listing 4-10, "NavFrame"); a content frame (Chapter 4, Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; code listing 4-10, "ContenFrame"); a temporary frame (Chapter 4; page 51 Frames section; fig. 4-9; temporary frame: "frame1"); said navigation frame including a plurality of header boxes (Chapter 4, Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; Go to Frame 1, Go to Frame 2, or Go to Frame 3); a box selector (Chapter 4, Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; Go to Frame 1, Go to Frame 2, or Go to Frame 3); said items boxes being responsive to selector positioning and

actuation for communicating with a remote server for updating said content frame (Chapter 4, pages 54-55; code listing 4-10; Go to Frame 1-3nav.htm contains links to various pages 1.htm, 2.htm, and 3.htm; It is inherent that the html files are stored on a remote server in order a user to access the page via WWW).

Chapter 4, does not specifically teach said header boxes being responsive to selector positioning and actuation for toggling between expanded and unexpanded modes without communicating with a remote server, said expanded mode displaying included item boxes and said unexpanded modes not displaying said item boxes; dynamic HTML used to control said navigator frame responsive to user input to toggle header boxes between said expanded and unexpanded modes in said side bar without having to communicate with said remote server; and said temporary data frame for holding current data in said interface, directing calls to an application, and making return data available to said application.

However, Chapter 13 teaches said header boxes being responsive to selector positioning and actuation for toggling between expanded and unexpanded modes without communicating with a remote server, said expanded mode displaying included item boxes and said unexpanded modes not displaying said item boxes (pages 191-192; figs 13-5, and 13-6); and dynamic HTML used to control said navigator frame responsive to user input to toggle header boxes between said expanded and unexpanded modes in said side bar without having to communicate with said remote server (pages 191-192; figs 13-5, and 13-6; The outline expands and collapses without having to communicate with a remote server). In addition, Rice teaches said temporary data frame for holding current data in said interface, directing calls to an application, and making return data available to said application (fig. 5A; banner ad 530; col. 6, lines 39-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the outline as taught in Chapter 13 and banner ad as taught by Rice in the various frames of Chapter 4 because it provides a user an outline that uses dynamic styles to expand and collapse as the user clicks on various headings and also provide users a new form of online advertisement and a method of facilitating the automated bookmarking of a web page associated with an online advertisement.

Per claim 3, Dynamic HTML In Action teaches a method for presenting a navigation frame in a browser window, comprising the steps of: loading to said browser navigation frame header information (chapter 4, pages 55-56; Code listing 4-10, "NavFrame"); initializing said browser window to display only header tabs, a temporary data frame and responsive to user selection of a target item tab communicating with a remote server to refresh a content frame in said browser window (Chapter 4; page 51 Frames section; fig. 4-9; temporary frame: "frame1"; Pages 54-55; fig. 4-10; code listing 4-10, "NavFrame" and "ContenFrame"; header tabs: "Go to Frame 1", Go to Frame 2, and "Go to Frame 3"; nav.htm contains links to various pages 1.htm, 2.htm, and 3.htm. It is inherent that the html files are stored on a remote server in order a user to access the page via WWW).

Chapter 4 does not teach an item information for expanding individual header tabs; responsive to user selection of an individual header tab, executing dynamic html to selectively toggle said individual header tab between expanded and unexpanded modes without accessing a remote server, said expanded mode including the display of included item tabs and said unexpanded mode not including said display; and operating the temporary data frame in said

browser for holding current data, directing calls to a remote server application, and making return data available to said application.

However, Chapter 13 teaches an item information for expanding individual header tabs; and responsive to user selection of an individual header tab, executing dynamic html to selectively toggle said individual header tab between expanded and unexpanded modes without accessing a remote server, said expanded mode including the display of included item tabs and said unexpanded mode not including said display (pages 191-192; figs 13-5, and 13-6). In addition Rice teaches operating the temporary data frame in said browser for holding current data, directing calls to a remote server application, and making return data available to said application (fig. 5A; banner ad 530; col. 6, lines 39-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the outline as taught in Chapter 13 and banner ad as taught by Rice in the various frames of Chapter 4 because it provides a user an outline that uses dynamic styles to expand and collapse as the user clicks on various headings and also provides users a new form of online advertisement and a method of facilitating the automated bookmarking of a web page associated with an online advertisement.

Per claim 4, Dynamic HTML In Action teaches the method of claim 3, further comprising the step of: defining each said tab as a dynamic HTML division capable of being moved relative distances and selectively displayed and hidden in said display (Chapter 13, pages 191-192; figs 13-5, and 13-6).

Per claim 5, Dynamic HTML In Action teaches the method of claim 4, further comprising the steps of: upon initial load, displaying all header tabs collapsed and all menu tabs hidden (Chapter 13, pages 191-192; figs 13-5 and 13-6); and responsive to selection of a target header tab, selectively moving, displaying, and hiding said tab with respect to other tabs in said navigation frame (chapter 13, pages 191 and 192; figs. 13-5 and 13-6).

Claim 7 is rejected under the same rationale as claim 3.

Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under the same rationale of claims 4 and 5 respectively.

Response to Arguments

Applicants' arguments in the Amendment B have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant's primary argument is that "there is no suggestion in Pardi of a side bar which expands and collapses on user selection of a heading without further communication with a remote server". The examiner does not agree because Pardi teaches a side bar which expands and collapses on user selection of a heading without further communication with a remote server (see page 191, lines 1-7 and the code listing 13-2; the JavaScript function doSection() enables the outline of figs. 13-5 and 13-6 expands and collapses without communicating with a remote server).

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanh T. Vu whose telephone number is (703)-308-9119. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur and every other Fri 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on (703) 308-0640. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

T. Vu
03/10/04

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